VOL. LXIIL-NO. 127.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1896.-COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.-THIRTY PAGES.

The first replies made by Lord Salisbury were

deemed unsatisfactory, so much so, indeed, that

the relations of the two Governments on Wed-nesday last became so strained as to be on the

point of absolute rupture. The conse-quence was that a diplomatic surrender on the part of Lord Salisbury was the only thing that averted the gravest climan. Even now, al-

though the situation is modified, it is not devoid

of danger, and the summaries of the comments

of the English press upon the Emperor's inter-ference in the Transvaal affair which are pub

lished here serve to heighten the popular anger

against England, while the anti-English feeling

pervades all classes of the German press. Every political party and group, the Socialists in-cluded, sides with the Boers and denounces the

The North German Gazette quotes with ex

pressions of approval the declaration of the

Cologne Gazette that the Transvaal Republic

is an absolutely independent State, and the

Deutsche Tugeszettung says that not only the

road to Constantinople, but also the road to

Johannesburg lies through Berlin. Several

newspapers with Government affiliations and

inspirations concur in these expressions, and

add that the alliance between Russia and

France has been enlarged by the accession of

the Triple Alliance to a concert of European powers with anti-English aims. A number of

papers are exulting in the isolation of England,

and predict that her lonely situation will be-

come an important factor in the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty.

The youth, the brawn and sinew of Germany,

are moved to offer active assistance to the

Boers, while their elders are inspired to tender moral and financial aid. Dr. Carl Peters, the

explorer, was charged by a meeting of the

Deutsche Colonial Gesellschaft, held yester-

day, to send a cablegram to President Krüger expressing the sympathy of the society with

A private syndicate has placed at the disposa-

of Dr. Peters the sum of 800,000 marks for the

purpose of organizing a corps of volunteers to

go to the Transvaal, and similar offers have

been plentiful. Among other offers is that of a

number of young Americans studying in Ger-

many, who have expressed their readiness to ac-

cept a chance to fight the British if the conflict in South Africa is continued.

The sum of the position is that Great Britain

must withdraw her pretensions to a right to in-

terfere in the Transvaal and punish the leaders

of the British South Africa Company who are

tory or she will inevitably become involved in a

collision with Germany. A formal German

pretectorate over the South African republic is

not designed, but the Government of Germany

will support the Transvaal republic in declaring

nsible for the invasion of the Boer terri-

aggression of England.

material support.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLAND STIRRED UP

Her Dander Aroused by the Kaiser's Cablegram.

SHE IS WILLING TO FIGHT.

Every Newspaper in Great Britain Sounds a Defiant War Cry.

Not a Spark of War Spirit in the Country Until Now-Emperor William's Despatch Fires the Nation's Patriotism-It Is Regarded as a Menace-England Will Stand on Her Right to Control the Transvani's Foreign Relations-The Ministry in Consuitation-Germany Ready to Help the Boers in All Ways-She Is Likely to Demand the Complete Independence of the Boers-Moderation and Forbearance of the Transvani Coverament-The Johannesburg Reform Committee Gives a Guarantee of Peace-Jameson and Willoughby Af in Vall at Pretoria,

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, Jan. 4 .- It is great and inspiring news which England gives to the world 'to-day. It is the news of the recovery of the national virility, the revival of the national valor. It is the epoch-making imperial telegram from Ber-I'n to Johannesburg which has aroused Great Britain as nothing has stirred British spunk and

patriotism in this generation.

I said in last night's despatch that whatever might be happening behind the well of Transvaal silence it could not equal in importance the effect of Emperor William's telegram. Already events have fully justified that remark. The Transvani mystery has been partially solved, and sad and terrible is its solution. We know that nearly a hundred of England's bravest though criminally misguided sons have paid the highest mortal penalty for their folly, while the lives of 500 more are forfeited under the law. It has been a grievous blow. It has wrung from England a supplication which she never made before. For once she pleads, not for justice, but for mercy, in behalf of her children. For once she admits that, though justice may be always right, it isn't always the best thing; and yet her grief and shame are almost swallowed up in her indignation over the and Gov. Robinson will, it seems certain, be eting of rebuke from the German Emperor and the unanimous savage hostility of all Europe.

It has required many warnings to reveal her position to her, but at last she understands it. She was defied in Asia; she was flouted in Turkey; she was challenged in America, and atili she saw not because she would not see. Testerday came the lightning flash. To-day the is in arms and splendid in her defiance.

You have learned in the States only a few ays ago what a sudden outburst of war spirit s. There was not a spark of it in this country antil twenty-for hours ago. To day it is in every man's mind. So sudden has been the popular awakening that there is a natural tendency to exaggerate the dangers which

Englishmen seem to believe that every nation's hand is raised against them, and ready to strike. "But, by God! let them come on; we'll fight them single handed," are the words in which I have heard more than one angry Englishman express the prevailing sentiment to-day.

This remarkable awakening of the nation is certain to greatly enhance the terribly embarrassing situation which confronts the Government. It is more than ever evident that public opinion, neither in South Africa nor in England, vill tolerate the sacrifice of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and other leaders of the invasion as victims of the law which they vio-They are more before than crimin the eyes of the English people. Courage and reck less brovery even in a bad cause still command the admiration of Englishmen. If the Boers ing'st upon executing any of these men, as they have a right to do, and the Salisbury Government fall to interfere, popular opinion in England would cover the Tory Ministry with odium, while it would require the whole British army to prevent the South African colonies from becoming an independent republic. On the other hand, if Lord Salisbury undertakes to forbid the Transvasi republic from executing its laws against the English offenders, he can recken with interference from Berlin, which will not be confined to the telegram to President Krüger. The dilemma of the British Govern-

ment is so serious, in fact, that it amounts to their being practically at the mercy of the Boers. There is no doubt that President Krüger is shrewd enough to appreciate the situation, and he is certain to demand a good price for mercy and moderation. Speculation is already rife as to what these demands will be. Good judges say he will ask either for release from the British suzerainty and complete independence or the cancelling of the charter of the British South Africa Company, which was the real invader of his territory. Either of these things would be regarded by the British Government as a terrible price to pay for escape from their appailing dilemma, but it is more than probable that Germany would support Krüger in either demand. Nobody believes that the Emperor's telegram is the last word which will be heard from him in opposition to England in South Africa. Nobody believes either that the mo tives which prompted the sending of that despatch were exclusively connected with African affairs. Many believe, on the other hand, that the interpretation put upon the action by Floure and many other newspapers is more nearly cor rect. namely, that it indicates the Emperor's willingness to apply to all affairs hi English agreement with Russia and France in the far East. We witness to-day, therefore, a spectacle which, less than a year ago the whole world would have ridiculed as absurd and impossible. An important section of the French press is advocating an alliance with Germany in order to make common cause against perfidious Albion. This and other sigdiffications of pending regrouping of the nations. which I have many times pointed out in thes espatches, have at last burst upon the astonished understanding of the English people. Every paper in England to-day sounds the

The feature of Emperor William's message to President Kruger most widely discussed in this country is the fact that his language distinctly ignores the British suzerainty over the Trans republic. This is regarded, both in official and private circles, as a direct menace, which, followed up, would speedily be made a casu belli by Great Britain. It is insisted by suct men as Sir Charles Dilke, who regards the situation as extremely grave, that England can or no account permit herself to be succeeded by Germany or any other country as the protector of the Transvaal. It is already announced in semi-official form that the British naval force in the neighborhood of Delagos Bay is immensely superior to the two German cruisers

which have been ordered there.
Grave rumors and wild speculations regarding the general South African situation are flying about London to-night. Many persons aving important relations with Cape Town are eginning to attach serious meaning to the fact hat the Government have been in sole posses on of the only available cable to South Africa Tuesday, and still refuse to allow it to be used for any ordinary business. It is pointed out that the only messages made public by the

Colonial Office would not require a half hour in transmission. Not a word about the public sit-uation has been allowed to come through from any private source. This is said to be unprecedented in the history of ocean cables, and it is argued that there must be the strongest rea-sons of State for the adoption of such a highhanded war measure.

It should be remembered also that not a word

has yet been uttered to explain the great mystery of Dr. Jameson's invasion and the plot hich unquestionably is back of it. The whole of Cape Colony may have risen in revolt three days ago for all that England knows. The Eastern Telegraph Company promises to have a second cable in working order to-morrow, but it is by no means certain that the Government will allow the public to use it.

The British Colonial Office and the offices of

the Chartered Company remain open day and night, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Selbourne, and other members of the Governnent are in consultation at Hatfield House to-

night. The favorite popular solution of the Johannes burg difficulty is that Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and a few other leaders will be tried, sentenced to death, and pardoned by President Krüger. Eulogies of "Dr. Jim" abound in the English press to-day, and their general demand is for a suspension of judg-ment upon his incomprehensible invasion until something is forthcoming on his side of the case, which thus far is unheard.

Secretary Chamberlain this afternoon made brief speech to a delegation of South African erchants and others, who waited upon him to ask protection for their friends and property in the Transvasi. The concluding words of his speech will be interpreted as the British Government's reply to the Emperor's message to President Krüger. The Colonial Secretary said: "Her Majesty's Government adhere to their obligation under the convention of 1884. and they uphold that convention in all its provisions. From this position nothing has courred to induce them to recede." It was this convention which provided for British suggrainty over the Transvaal.

By the United Press. The Government hold the telegraph wires from the Transvaal, which are occupied with their own messages, and they tell the press that nothing is known beyond what has already been made public. Meantime Mr. Chamb Secretary of State for the Colonies, has the ad vantage of appearing to be in no wise responsi ble for or privy to Dr. Jameson's venture. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, repudiates him, and Sir Hercules Robin-ion, the Governor of the Colony, acts as though he had been taken by surprise by the audacious act of Dr. Jameson. Mr. Chamberlain's official ment of Dr. Jameson will probably not exonerate him from blame, while Mr. Rhodes proven to have been the chief instigators of Dr.

ameson's raid into Boer territory. For six weeks it has been reported in London that preparations were being made in Johannes burg for an insurrection against the Boer Government. This ought to have put the Colonial office on the alert. It was no secret that letsers received from Buluwayo, the capital of Matabeleland, on Nov. 1 announced that troops of the British South Africa Company were starting south, with ten guns and many wagons, under secret orders, but it was known that they were destined for the Transvaal. Other ad rices show that the mobilisation of Dr. Jame son's forces began in October. The British South Africa Company had taken over all the Sechuanaland mounted police who were doing duty north of Mafeking, mobilized them and armed them with guns of the newest pattern. Mail from the Cape received to-day throws further light on the subject. It is shown that the preparations began six months ago. The fact of these preparations soon became known

to the Boer Government, whose spies throughout Rhodesia, that part of South Africa lying north of the Transvaal, kept it fully apprise of Dr. Jameson's movements. Now it is asked whence came the money to meet the great expenses nec essary to mobilize and equip Dr. Jam force? Could Mr. Rhodes and Gov. Robinson have been ignorant of Dr. Jameson's plan of proved by Sir J. Willoughby, the chief com mander of the British South Africa Company's forces, who accompanied Dr. Jameson to the Transvaal frontier and who was reported last night to be among the wounded?

Is it possible that Dr. Jameson suddenly, or his own accord, and on his own responsibility. departed from his previous record as a steady and tactful official and embarked upon the career of a filibuster accompanied by such distinguished aristocratic British officers as the Hon. Charles Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry; the Hon. H. and Hon R. White, brothers; Lord Annaly, and the Hon. Douglas Marsham, third son of the Earl of Romney It will strain British credulity to believe that Gov. Robinson did no; have full cognizant of Dr. Jameson's proceedings, and that Mr. Rhodes did not originate and supply the funds for the attack on the Transvaal. Dr. Jameson's friends, who are powerful and his ass in war, will not allow him, whether he is dead or alive, to become the scapegoat for Mr. Chamberlain's blundering and Mr. Rhodes's and

Gov. Robinson's perfidy. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in a speech delivered on last Wednesday, declared that there is no nation on earth that is so heartily hated as Great Britain. The Speaker admits the truth of this and bewails the fact. It says that it is partly traceable to foreign jealousies of British prosperity and of the expansion of the empire. The Continental nations it declares are filled with a furious hatred as they watch the steady growth of the empire, and see the flag of England floating over almost all the choice spots of the globe. The Americans, it adds, cannot be accused of hating Great Britain under similar influence, but they hate her because of the offensive air of superiority the British assume in their dealings with other people.

Dr. Jameson's friends rely on President Kruger of the Transvaal to prevent his execution. Dr. Jameson, while at Kimberley, was sum moned to Pretoria to attend President Krüger in a dangerous illness. Under the Doctor's ministrations President Krüger was cured, and he two became strong friends. This friendship may now stand Dr. Jameson in good stead.

The message sent yesterday by Emperor William to President Krüger has aroused popular extent than did President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan dispute. The latter deal with a question that was of remote public interest and little understood here, but the German nperor has touched roughly the wounds rankling in British memories ever since the ignoming of Majuba Hill, where the Boers inflicted a rushing defeat on troops belonging to the reglar army of Great Britain. Furthermore, the nessage to the President of the Transvaal outrages the British belief that the South African Republic still pertains to the Queen's lordship.

His Majesty's message said: "I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people and without appealing for help to friendly powers, you have suc ceded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus bee enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from without."

If the Government responds to the passi that is now rising to fever heat throughout Great Britain it will take early notice of the Emperor's missive in terms amounting to as outspoken challenge, and the country, which would be difficult to persuade into accepting the United States as a foe, would not h

tire empire will become a war party if Emperor William's words are followed by deeds. The mildest Liberal organs write in the same insolence and arrogance and the Emperor's deliberate insult, and appeal to the Govern-ment to strengthen its fighting forces and to prepare for war. This time the press acourately reflects popular feeling. The question is to what length will Lord Salisbury's Min-

istry obey the country's behest. It is an amaring fact that during the recent troubles Lord Salisbury has not once summoned a meeting of the full Cabinet. With the crisis in the East, President Cleveland's message, and war clouds all round, the Prime Minister acts like an irresponsible dictator. He communicates constantly with the Queen and her advisors, and consults Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, but ignores the rest of his colleagues. The last Cabinet council was held on Nov. 16. At that time the Ministers narely arranged a programme of their sessional bills. They were not allowed to discuss

But if not in touch with the public, Lord Salisbury keeps closely allied with the court party, where German influence is dominant The country may call for war with Germany, but dynastic considerations and court affiliations would oppose giving way to the popular demand unless before a public storm threaten ing the existence of the Government.

A deputation of merchants interested in the South African trade to-day visited Mr. Chamberlain. Replying to the representations made to him by the deputation, Mr. Chamberlain said that the probability of further disturbances was remote. The Government, he added, sympathized with the undoubted grievances of the Uitlanders, though what had recently occurred made the situation difficult.

Still, he hoped that friendly representations o the Transvaal Government would be successful. Referring to the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson, he said the Government had done its duty and nothing more. The Government would adhere to its obligations under the convention of 1884, and would uphold that convention in all its provisions. From this position nothing had occurred to induce the Government to recede.

JAMESON'S FIGHT.

Beventy of His Men Were Killed, Thirty Wounded, and 500 Captured.

LONDON, Jan. 4.-Mr. Joseph Chamberlain ecretary of State for the Colonies, received at 5:20 o'clock this morning a cablegram from Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Colony, saying: "I received the following telegram from Sir Jacobus A. De Wet, British agent at Pretoria, at 6 o'clock last evening:
"Everything is quiet now. Further serious

disturbances will not occur. A deputation from the Johannesburg Reform Committee came last evening, giving a guarantee of peace. I informed President Krüger of that guarantee and he assured me, pending Gov. Robinson's arrival that if the Johannesburg people were quiet and did not commit any hostile acts that Johannes burg would not be molested or surrounded by the burgher forces. The deputation was highly pleased at this assurance and a pledge that the Reform Committee would "Agent De Wet proceeds to ":

"'I testify in the strongest manner to the great moderation and forbearance of the Government of the Transvaal under exceptional and trying circumstances. The prisoners have just arrived. Their casualties are stated to have been severe. Those of the burghers were alight."

Gov. Robinson has also telegraphed that of the force led into the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson seventy were killed, thirty wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. He also telegraphs that it is reported in the Cape Town papers that Jameson, White, and Willoughby are lodged in the Pretoria jail. Gray and Coventry of the British South Africa Company are among the wounded. Sir J. A. De Wet, British agent at Pretoria, telegraphs that the wounded of Dr. Jameson's followers number over thirty. All of them are doctors. He says that seventy odd were killed, but the exact number cannot be given now, as bodies are still being picked up on the field and buried.

The Government has received the following despatch from Caps Town, dated at poon to-day; Jameson surrendered at 2 o'clock in the afteroon of the 2d inst. The actual fighting laster from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st until 11 o'clock at night. Jameson made three attacks. The men behaved in the most gallant The Boers attacked the angle of Jameson's force and had a fire on his front and

It is understood here that the scarcity of news from the Transvaal is due to the fact that the British Government is exercising a rigorous censorship over all, especially press and privat

messages. Occasionally a private message filters through One received to-day says that President Krüger of the South African republic has declared his willingness to make a satisfactory concession to the demands of the Ultlanders.

Another despatch gives credit to the Cape Times, published in Cape Town, for the asser tion that in the battle between the Boers and the force headed by Dr. Jameson the forme were a great deal more numerous than the latter. Jameson and 550 of his followers, the paper says, were taken prison-ers and conducted to Johannesburg. Dr. lameson was not wounded. The latest reports say that eighty of Jameson's followers were killed. The excitement in Johannesburg is sub

siding and the citizens are disarming. In response to an inquiry from the Colonial Office, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Natal, has sent a despatch confirming the main facts of Dr. Jameson's defeat. He adds that the Boers who opposed Dr. Jameson's force numbered about 1,500. They occupied a strong

position. Two battles were fought The Governor also sends extracts from news paper telegrams which are confused and con tradictory. The main points deductible from these despatches are that Dr. Jameson arrived near Krugersdorp on Dec. 31, and attacked the Boers on the day following.

He was repulsed and then tried to move by Ranfontein to Roodsport, but was stopped at Doorkop. Heavy fighting took place on the afternoon of Jan. 2, at which time the Transvan State artillery arrived.

Dr. Jameson's force was hopelessly outnum bered and were almost exhausted, having been without food for three days. The horses, too were helplessly jaded. Dr. Jameson yielded after sustaining a loss which, if the original force was 800 men, amounted to 240 killed and wounded.

GERMANY DENOUNCES ENGLAND She Sides Fully with the Boers-Money and Men Ready to Help Them

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Emperor's act in send-ing a message to President Krüger is halled with enthusiasm throughout Germany, and will add greatly to his Majesty's popularity as being a true interpretation of the intensity of German public hostility toward Great Britain.

The message of the Emperor could not have been a very great surprise to the English Government, as some days prior to the publication of the message the Emperor instructed Coun von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador t Great Britain, to inform Lord Salisbury wit the utmost frankness that it was the firm deernment of the South African Republic to be At the same time Count you Hatsfeldt was in

and on againmenton of the ever

the convention of 1884 void, thus enabling the Boers to obtain their full independence of Great

Virtually England's claims to suzerainty over the Transvaal must in all respects be abolished. If the South African republics shall ask a reference of the matters in dispute between itself and England, the questions will be referred to the European powers which are interested in Africa and Germany will support such a conference. France can be relied upon to take part, and if a conference is had it will greatly disappoint German expectation if the discussion of the questions involved does not resu't in rec-ognition of the complete independence of the

It is not denied here that reform in the ad ministration of the internal affairs of the South African Republic is advisable, but these must be obtained without the application of foreign pressure, British or any other, as strictly ques-

Little or no sympathy is bestowed upon Dr. ameson, and Mr. Chamberlain's appeal President Kruger to deal generously with the British South African prisoners is derided by the German press, which declare that a summary trial by court martial, followed by the prompt execution of the leaders of the raid. commends itself to German opinion as the oper mode of procedure in their cases. A strict application of the law involving the sacrifice of the lives of the rank and file of the prisoners would not meet with approval here, but it is the general opinion that an example ought to be made of the leaders.

WILL THE POWERS ACTS

Report That They May Take Joint

Steps to Help the Boers, LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Central News claims to have authority for the statement that negotiations are in progress between several of the powers relative to the the Transvani repudiating the Anglo-Boer Convention. The correspondent adds that the Germans interested will claim damages from the telegraph company for blocking German de-

BELLIGERENT BRITISH PRESS.

Is May Be Hard Work to Keep the Edi tors from Going to War.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The St. James's Gasette says hat the German Emperor's gratuitious insult to England in the message of congratulation sent by him to President Krüger furnishes another argument in favor of Great Britain's pushing on the work of increasing and strengthening her armaments

The Globe says: "It is a profound mistake to imagine that England will not fight whatever insults may be offered to her. British passion is steadily rising, and the solicitude of the Ministers is to prevent a premature outbreak."

FREDERICK LEOPOLD ARRESTED. The Prince Has a Quarrel with the Kats

Bealin, Jan. 4.—The Emperor has had a serione quarrel with Prince Frederick Leopold of ia, the husband of Princess Louise Sophie

of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress over the recent accident to the Princess while skating near Glenicke Castle, Potsdam, when the Princess and one of the ladies of the court, Baroness Colmar, broke through the ice and

It appears that the Emperor uphraided the Prince for the indifference of his treatment of his wife, and the Prince used some pretty rough words in replying to the Kaiser's rebuke, The Emperor theroupon ordered him under ar rest for fourteen days, with confinement in a room in his castle for that length of time. The Kaiser immediately telegraphed for a etachment of the First Guards to be sent from

permitted to leave his chamber upon any pretext Venescela Pays the First Installment o

Potsdam to Glenicke Castle to guard the Prince,

and he has since been confined there, not being

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The Government of Venezuela, through the State Department to day paid to the representative of the Venesuels Steam Transportation Company of New York the first installment of \$27,000 of the award made by the Venezuelan Claims Commission. This award was for \$140,000, to be baid in four annual installments, in redress for damages accruing through the seisure of vessels by the Venezuelan Government during the revolution in that country.

VIOTOBIA, B. C., Jan. 4-A severe shock of arthquake was felt here at 12:20 o'clock this Superb Train Service See

Warthquake in British Columbia

ments of the authorities of the British South Africa Company. These representations were immediately answered by the British Foreign THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE REPORTED TO THE SENATE ON TUESDAY.

The Free Silver Combine Have the Votes to Pass It, and Will Do So After Debate-The Fate of the Tartf Bill in Doubt, as the Populists, Who Oppose Any Inerense in Taxation, Hold the Balance of Power-A Bond Issue May Be Announced After the Free Coinage Bill Is Reported-Senator Hill's Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- At the Capitol to-day there was little to indicate that Congress is any way interested in the financial question, and the echoes of yesterday's stirring debate had apparently passed away entirely. Some of the silver Senators on the Finance Committee were in consultation informally, but they do not reem to be at all alarmed at the financial situation. The conditions were the same at the Treasury and other up-town departments of the Sovernment. Secretary Carlisle was in his office during the day, engaged in the transaction of routine business, and had nothing to say on the financial question except to deny emphatically the absurd report that he would today issue a statement to the public telling why and when the President would advertise a new

The silver Senators were doing nothing to-day, because it is not necessary for them to be at all anxious over the situation, as they appreciate fully the fact that they have the Senate in their power, with a majority large enough to permit them to be entirely independent of the anti-silver men. Two of their own number can absent themselves from the Finance Committee's meeting, as they did yesterday, and still they would have a majority over their Republican colleagues. Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is perhaps the ablest Democrat on the committee, talks in a very conservative way about what the free silver men will do, but makes no consalment of the fact that they will pretty soon, probably on Tuesday, report the House Bond acting clause stricken out and a provision for silver combination will pass that bill after a certain amount of debate, and thus may end the financial legislation of the Fifty-fourth Con-As to the House Tariff bill, the situation is

different. A large number of the free silver Senators, who comprise one wing of the combine which now has the Senate under its control, are Republicans, and they are, of course, in favor of an increase in the tariff rates. Senator Sherman's speech of yesterday, based on the assumption that the present embarrassment of the Treasury for want of funds to maintain the gold reserve is due directly and altogether o the deficiency in revenue caused by the ineffectiveness of the present Tariff law, is generally accepted as a notification that the Senate Republicans will attempt to pass the House Tariff bill without amendment. To do this they must depend upon Republican votes slone, and if the Populists should vote with the Democrats against the bill the Republicans would be defeated. Early in the session it was thought by the Republicans that the Populist Senators would belt them to pass the House Tariff bill, as they are supposed to be anxious for a restoration of the duty on wool. These Populists say now that while the wool duty would give satisfaction to the farmers of some of the States they repre sent, they are opposed to burdening the people with more taxation, and that they would not, under any circumstances, vote for the compen satory rates of duty in the woollen schedule of the pill as it passed the House. If therefore, the Populists antagonize the bill, as they say they will, the Republicans cannot pass it uness they can control some Democratio votes. It has often been said that those Democratio senators who successfully opposed the Wilson Tariff bill and converted it into the so-called to be consistent, vote for the pending Republican measure. This is not at all certain, howget any votes on the Democratic side of the chamber, and if it does not it is plain to see that it will be defeated. The Senate will not meet again until Tuesday

and on the morning of that day the Finance Committee will have its next regular meeting when the silver combine may or may not report the free coinage bill. They are delaying mat ters now, it is thought, in the hope that the Government may be forced to a silver basis. Thes Senators know that President Cleveland is not particularly anxious to issue bonds, and that he will not do so until assured that otherwise a financial panio will oc cur. The President feels that Congress ought to share with him the responsibility for the present situation, and he knows that if gold should go to a premium it would not be his fault. Should the silver combine report their free coinage bill on Tuesday, it may be decided at the Cabinet meeting on that day to announce the new issue of bonds. Should the committee delay a report, however, President Cleveland may also feel justified in deferring action as long as he can do so without bringing on a panio Among the few Senators and Representatives at the Capitol to-day Senator Hill's warn enlogy and defence of Secretary Carlisle and the Administration yesterday was being talked about and there was much speculation as to whether the New York Senator will continue to be the spokesman of the Administration for the remainder of this Congress. Last night Senator Hill dined at the house of Secretary Lamont, where the guest of honor was Judge Peckham, who will take his seat on the Supreme bench next Monday, and this incident recalls the fact that it was Secretary Lamont who brought President Cleveland and Senator Hill together at a State dinner last year, after the New York Senator had made his speech in the Senate in support of the Administration policy. Senator Hill was in consultation with Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont before he made his financial speech in the Senate last week, and it is understood that his relations with the two officials of the Administration are very close at present. When approached on the subject Senator Hill laughingly said that views and not he to theirs, but nevertheless the legislative alliance between him and the Administration is regarded as very significant and indicative of a coming political alliance of the

A MILLION SAS BICYCLES.

chine Companies Are in the Business. Reports that the large sewing machine manufacturing companies are about to produce bloycles on a large scale have been denied from time to time, and only one Western concern is reported to have started in the business. It was learned on Saturday, however, that Eastern sewing machine manufacturers have been at or some months preparing for sharp fight with the regular bicycle manufacturers. The Singer company has denied repeatedly that it was engaged in manufacturing bloycles, and officials of the company denied yesterday that it is engaged in such a project. But, as a matter of fact, it is stated that large Eastern concerns have been manufacturing bi cycles, and will throw nearly a million machine on the market this year at \$25 aplece. Agencles are being established, and, it is asserted that as no large commissions will be paid, the es engaged will make money, although the actual cost of any standard bloyale as first hands has been stated to be \$84. Agents fo-miliar with the tends are being company. CRISIS IN THE DOMINION.

Seven Members of the Canadian Cabine Resign-The Manitoba School Issue Is at the Sottom of the Complications. OTTAWA, Jan. 4 .- Seven members of the Do minion Cabinet have resigned, their motive be ing to force Sir Mackenzie Bowell to retire from the Premiership, to be replaced by Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's High Commissioner in Lon-

don. The members who have tendered their resignations are as follows: Foster, Minister of Finance; Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Tupper, Minister of Jus tice; Montigue, Minister of Agriculture; Hag. gart, Minister of Railways; Wood, Minister of Customs, and Dickey, Minister of Militia. Four ministers remain faithful to Sir Mac kensie Bowell, They are: Caron, Postmaster General; Oulmet, Minister of Public Works; Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisherics, and

Ball. Minister of the Interior. To the Manitoba school case may largely be laid the present complications. The Govern-ment last session promised that a special session would be held to pass remedial legislation restoring to the Roman Catholics of Manitobs their separate schools.

Re-elections recently held in Montreal, Jac-

ques Cartier, and Cardwell have resulted in the Government majorities in those constitue being turned into minorities. The loss of these three seats made it apparent that to pass remedial legislation this session meant the defeat of the Government in the House.

But Sir Mackenzie took the ground that it was a question of right and not a question of political expediency that should govern his actions, and refused to agree to a dissolution until an attempt was made to pass the promised reme dial bill. But the majority of his colleagues are against him, and it is now quite evident that early next

week the resignation of Sir Mackenzie will be in the hands of the Governor-General, and Bir Charles Tupper will be called upon to form a Government, to be followed by immediate discolution and an early appeal to the electorate.

MRS. CORBETT REMARRIDD.

The Pugillat's Former Wife Weds Million atre Frederick Masury.

It was announced last night upon the authority of the interested parties that Miss Olive Lake, who early in August last obtained an absolute divorce from James J. Corbett, the ougilist, has been married to Mr. Frederick I. M. Masury of this city. The bridegroom is

fortune. To a Sun reporter last night Mr. Masury stated that the marriage took place quietly on Staten Island on the 21st of last month, and Mrs. Masury confirmed this statement. Mr. and Mrs. Masury have, since their marriage, resided in the house owned by the oride at 146 West Eighty-eighth street. They will shortly remove to a new and spacious house on West Eighty-seventh street purchased by Mr. Masury just prior to his marriage. The new house is at present in the hands of decorators and furnishers.

Mr. Masury, it is understood, first met Miss Lake in August last at Narraganestt Pier, where, accompanied by her father, she was resting after the ordeal of a divorce suit, in which, however, she was entirely sustained by the

That the young couple were engaged has been known only to their most intimate friends, and together with the news of the marriage comes the statement that the bride had before the wedding voluntarily freed her former husband from the obligation incurred by him under the decree of divorce to pay to her for the remainder of her natural life allmony of \$100 a week.

Mrs. Masury, at the time of her marriage to her first husband, in 1885, was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in her native place, Santa Cruz, Cal. She is now strikingly attractive, a pronounced blonde, with a wealth of Titian bair, and, her friends assert, highly

accomplished. The bridegroom, Frederick L. M. Masury, is a grandson of the late John W. Masury, the aged paint manufacturer who, in April, last died in this city, leaving a fortune estimated at \$10, 000,000.

The young man, whose mother was a daughter of the elder Masury, was adopted by the wealthy paint maker and look the family name. Upon a subsequent marriage old Mr. Masury made a new will at variance with the terms of the agreement under which his grandson assumed the name of Masury.

Litigation ensued and the grandson and a brother employed Joseph H. Choate and other counsel to contest the will. Early in December an amicable arrangement was arrived at by which, it is believed, young Frederick Masury becomes the possessor of a fortune the powers of the world is now forced upon

arrived at by which, it is believed, young Frederick Masury becomes the possessor of a fortune estimated at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The new home of the young couple on West Eighty-seventh street, near Central Park, which was bought by Mr. Masury before his marriage, represents an investment as a whole, of about \$50,000. The Masurys expect to occupy it about the latter part of February.

"That Mrs. Masury's actions in regard to the alimony to which she was entitled may not be misunderstood," said a relative last night, "I will show you a copy of a letter written by her on the day of her marriage."

The letter was addressed to the business representatives of her former husband, and it contained this significant paragraph:

"I do not wish to receive any further alimony from you, and I release you from all obligations to me."

TWO CHILDREN MISSING.

Midnapped, it Is Hoped; Otherwise They Must Have Been Fronce to Death. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 4 .- John Blazuer to farmer who lives near Basking Ridge nine miles from Morristown. noon his son, 10 years old, and his daughter, 5 years old, went out to play. They have not yet eturned. When the father came home and his wife told him the children were mi search was made, but they could not be found. A party scoured the woods all day yesterday The children have either been kidnapped or

cet in the woods and frozen to death.

BATTLE WITH MOONSHINERS. Seven Men Shot to Death and Several More Wounded.

KRONVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4 .- Reports reached the United States Revenue Collector's office yes terday, which say that in a battle between a posse of officers and moonshiners in North Caro line, near the Tennessee line, seven men were killed and several others burt. The scene of the reported battle is several miles from a railroad and nothing additional can be learned.

ONE OF MIOWERA'S BOATS FOUND. Picked Up With a Life Huny Pifteen Miles South of Cape Flattery. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 4 .- A lifeboal and buoy belonging to the Canadian-Australian

steamship Miowera have been picked up on the each near Ozette, fifteen miles south of Cape Mattery. The news reached here this evening and ore ated excitement among shipping men, it being

feared the steamship has been wrecked.

looking Divorce After 50 Years of Wedlook WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 4 .- Mrs. Anson W. Balley of Watertown has brought suit for divorce against her husband, who resides in Danbury. The couple have been married just fifty years. The wife is about 70 years old. She ai-leges descrition and crucity.

Two Burned to Death. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 .- A fire occurred in a

tenement house at Third and Gaskell streets this evening which caused the death of Harris Levi, aged 45, and Marks Feinberg, aged 80. Beveral others were injured, and there were many narrow escapes.

SALISBURY IS SURPRISED.

RE DIDN'T KNOW ALL THE FACTS ABOUT THE GUIANA ROW.

lis Lordship Said to Be Very Augry with His Subordinates, Who Should Have Coached Mim Better-He New Has an Excellent Excuse for Climbing Down-England Begins to Understand Our Real Feeling and Bossn't Want Trouble with Us-The Commission Meet and Appoint Justice David J. Brewer President. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Anglo-American crisis as been completely eclipsed in English attention by the exciting events of the past four days. Otherwise the important and interesting work which Henry Norman, correspondent of the Chronicle at Washington, is doing in behalf of justice and truth in this quarrel would aiready be bearing much fruit. He is giving England not only the first clear knowledge available of the American case, but also the first adequate impression of the state of American public sentiment on the subject. Fortunately, his efforts in the latter direction are being reenforced by a onsiderable number of Englishmen and others in various parts of the States, who are writing letters to the Times bearing witness without ex-ception to the irresistible intensity of public ceiling in support of the Monroe doctrine, and to the fact that it is unanimously belligerent outside a few financial centres.

These articles are having an important effect upon English opinion, and especially during the present indignation against German and other Continental critics. The expressions of conciliation and friendliness toward the States are more cordial than ever. All apprehension of trouble with the States over the Venesuela question has vanished because, chiefly, English public opinion would not support the Government in insistence on its positi

The British ultimatum to Venesuela will expire early in February. No preparation whatever is being made to enforce its demands, and it is perfectly safe to say none will be made. Is only remains for Lord Salisbury to discover how he can avoid further irritation of American usceptibilities without compromising British dignity, and he will be pretty sure to adopt that

There is already cropping out popular criti cism of the Foreign Secretary for being so blind or stupid as to precipitate a quarrel with the States when almost overwhelming dangers are gathering around British interests in nearly every other quarter of the world. The loss of American friendship, which has been confidently counted on by Englishmen, has been keenly lamented during the past twenty-four

By the United Press The cable despatches sent from Washington by the special representative of the Morning Dironicle, giving the correspondence about the British Gulana boundary dispute exchanged by Lord Aberdeen, Colonial Secretary in the Cab-net of Sir Robert Peel, and Senor Fortique, the Venezuelan Minister to England at that time, seems to have burst on the Foreign Office as a surprise.

It is almost incredible that the permanent officials at the Foreign Office who are responsible for coaching the Prime Minister should have been ignorant of this correspondence. Yet it is known in official circles that the brief on which Lord Salisbury based his feply to Secretary of State Olney did not mention the despatches that were cabled to the Chronicle.

It is understood that the Prime Minister is deeply chagrined because of this fact. He may mark his displeasure by insisting that certain

of the permanent officials shall retire, measure like this would be a preliminary to a general surrender, and would afford a convenient bridge for Lord Salisbury's retreat from the position he has as-sumed. The Foreign Office will prepare an

extensive report on the Venezuelan dispute.

This will be accompanied with maps showing the historical details of the territory in dispute. That Lord Salisbury will climb down seems to The Venezuela dispute he national pulse. Throughout it has chiefly been a matter of declamation on the part of the newspapers. But Germany's intervention in the Transvaal has set England aflame. The percep-

tion of Great Britain's solitary position among

public conviction, and this fact will undoubtedly have much to do in hastening an agreement with the demands of the United States regarding Venezuela. The Saturday Review advocates the making of concessions to the United States. It quotes from the New York Sun to the effect that it would be better for England to eat crow at home than to eat dirt abroad, and adds: "In view of our enemies on the Continent, Lord

Salisbury must yield. It is better to eat a deal of home crow than any foreign dirt." THE COMMISSION MEET.

They Take the Oath of Office and Choose Justice Brandy President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Four members of the Commission appointed by the President to determine the true divisional line between the territory of Venezuela and that of British Guiana assembled at the State Department as 11 o'clock this morning for a discussion of the great work before them. The absences was Mr. Andrew D. White of New York, who will be in Washington on Tuesday. Mr. Frederic Conders was the first member of the Commission to appear. He reached the State Department at halfpast 10, and was shown into Secretary Olney's office. Fifteen minutes later Justice David J. Brewer and Prof. Daniel C. Gilman arrived logether, and just at 11 o'clock Chief Justice Richard Alvey put in his appearance, having just arrived from Hagerstown, Md. The four Commissioners remained with Secretary Olney for half and hour discussing routine matters pertaining to their organization. Mr. Olney will not participate in any way in the work of the Commission, and when the Commissioners left his office and went into the diplomatic re-

ception room he remained behind. Each member of the tribunal, with the excep-tion of Prof. White, received his certificate of appointment from the President to-day. The form of the credential is as follows:

To the Honorable David J. Brewer: You are hereby appointed member of the Commis ion to investigate and report upon the true location of the divisional line between the territory of the tepublic of Venezuela and that of British Guissa. of the divisi It is expected that the Commission will avail tools of all possible sources of information, will apply to the matter all pertinent rules of municipal and international law, and will make a report to the Presidens of their conclusions, together with the evidence and documents submitted to and considered by them, with as little delay as is compatible with the thorough and impartial consideration of the subject to be

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to se patent and the seal of the United States to be nto affixed.

hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-siz, and of the independence of the United States of America the aredth and twentieth. GROVER OLEVELAND.

By the President: GROVES
RICHARD OLSEY, Secretary of State Upon assembling in the diplomatic room, the Commissioners immediately proceeded to the selection of a presiding officer, who will hereafter be designated as President. As was expected, Justice Brewer was chosen unanimously The fact that he was named first on the list of the Commission as announced by the Preside. was the basis for this expectation, but Justice er's high conding as a juriet is underst to have been the real resear why he was th